

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third street.—THE BLACK HAND, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

THEATRE CONIQUE. No. 114 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. West Fourth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant.

GERMAN THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—INDIGO, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Also late night.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 114 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

ROMAN CIRCUS. Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street.—VISIONS OF THE FUTURE, at 8 P. M. and 8 P. M.; Matinee at 1 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

BOHEMIA THEATRE. No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG ROMANZA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE. Broadway.—DATTY CROCKETT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Mayo.

BOHEMIA THEATRE. Bowery.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS, at 8 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.—AHMED, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. HERBY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Hignold.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, at 8 P. M. Miss Anne.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway, corner of Twenty-eighth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE. Eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.—ROYALTY OF A KING YOUNG MAN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Montague.

COLONET. Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.—PARIS BY NIGHT. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.

DE CARO HALL. Evening with the Great Musicians, at 8 P. M. J. N. Patton.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather today will be partly cloudy.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET shows a favorable financial condition, with a surplus of more than one million in favor of the government.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Foreign exchange was firm, money easy on call loans at 4 and 5 per cent and gold up to 114 1/2 and 117 1/2. Stocks were irregular and feverish.

TWO CHILDREN were arrested yesterday under the authority of the new Compulsory Education law, and it is to be hoped that the example will have a good effect upon parents who neglect their duty.

THE RAPID TRANSIT ASSOCIATION held a meeting yesterday, and subscriptions to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars were reported. It may be said that this is better than nothing, but when looked upon as evidence of indifference it is worse than nothing. Where are our capitalists, or rather where is their public spirit?

RESULT OF THE BECHER SCANDAL.—Assistant Pastor Halliday would not buy a newspaper with the reports of the Becher trial. The outraged newsboy thought the reverend gentleman unfit to take care of his own money, and attempted to act as trustee of the funds. For this benevolent act the newsboy was yesterday sent to the House of Refuge—the smallest victim of the Brooklyn scandal who has been thus far produced.

THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION of Dr. Walker was begun yesterday, and we give the facts as far as they have been ascertained from the physicians who conducted it. It is surprising that any doubt should be expressed of the cause of death. Dr. Walker's remarkable dying statement is conclusive upon that point, though the question as to the responsibility still exists.

ITALIAN ENGINEERING.—A very interesting letter from Rome describes the enterprise of Prince Torlonia in draining Lake Fucino, by which forty thousand acres of land were reclaimed. The Prince has promised Garibaldi his co-operation in the great scheme for creating the new port of Rome, and has begun already the drainage of Port Tufano. Our map explains the nature and extent of the great work accomplished at Lake Fucino.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION takes place to-day, and the situation is accurately set forth by our Providence correspondent. The liquor question enters largely into the contest, and as Senator Anthony is a candidate for re-election by the next Legislature there is an indirect issue on the third term, of which he is understood to be a champion. His friends are anxious, yet profess to be confident that when the new Assembly votes for United States Senator "the child's name will be Anthony."

The Pardon of Ingersoll.

Governor Tilden's pardon of James H. Ingersoll, sentenced less than two years ago to State Prison for five years for the crime of forgery committed in connection with the infamous Ring frauds, creates almost as great a sensation as his Canal Message, and is altogether more unexpected and surprising. Governor Tilden's Canal Message was in pursuance of his settled hostility to public thieves and in perfect keeping with his character. But his pardon of the notorious Ingersoll is an act of clemency to one of the worst and guiltiest of the thieves who plundered the city, and it excites astonishment and curiosity by its apparent inconsistency with the Governor's relentless severity toward knaves of that class. The too free exercise of the pardoning power has long been a standing complaint against State executives, but their weak yielding to the urgency of petitioners has commonly been in the cases of criminals in relation to whom public feeling had become indifferent. It was not supposed that Governor Tilden would yield to this weakness, and, least of all, that he would allow his sympathies to be moved in favor of a man like Ingersoll.

An eminent legal writer has said:—"Every pardon granted to the guilty is in derogation of the law. If the pardon be equitable the law is bad; for where legislation and the administration of the law are perfect pardons must be in violation of the law." But as courts may occasionally err, or extenuating circumstances may abate the criminality of an offence, pardons are sometimes proper as a means of remedying injustice. But there are no such reasons for the pardon of Ingersoll. He has suffered no injustice. There is no question of his guilt; his sentence was not excessive; and, moreover, clemency toward an offender of his class tends to lower the tone of public feeling at a time when a vigorous popular sentiment is needed to support the public authorities in bringing a multitude of unwhipped rogues to justice. For this amazing act of mercy there must be some adequate explanation which the Governor has not yet seen fit to communicate to the public.

Pending his silence some of his friends have volunteered an excuse which has a great air of plausibility. The surmise is that Governor Tilden has pardoned Ingersoll in order to qualify him as a witness in the prosecution of other members of the Ring, under the recent Civil Remedies acts. If Ingersoll is willing to tell all he knows the administration of justice may be promoted by his pardon. It is well known that conviction of an infamous crime destroys a man's competency as a witness. If the prosecution offers such a witness the counsel for the defence always object to his being sworn, and the Court will sustain the objection unless the defence fails to furnish proof of the conviction, or the prosecution shows that the offence has been pardoned or the sentence set aside by a higher court. A pardon granted to remove a person's incompetency as a witness is not precisely the same thing, though somewhat of the same nature, as the promise of impunity given by a prosecuting officer to one of the confederates in a crime on condition of his turning State's evidence. In the latter case the defence cannot shut out his testimony by pleading his crime; but a convicted forger cannot testify in a court, however willing he may be, unless his disability is first removed by a pardon. If Ingersoll has promised to tell all he knows there can be no doubt that his testimony will be important enough to justify the act of clemency by which he could be brought upon the witness stand and permitted to swear. No court could receive his evidence against the objections of opposing counsel without a pardon, which can alone remove his disqualification. This pardon, therefore, probably foreshadows a vigorous prosecution of suits for recovering the stolen money under the new statutes passed by the Legislature a few weeks ago, called the Civil Remedies acts.

The scope of these acts is very wide. They remedy all those defects in the previously existing law which broke down the former civil suits against members of the Ring. In the suit on which the Court of Appeals pronounced its decision this same Ingersoll was a party, the title of the case being "The People vs. James H. Ingersoll." The turning point of that decision was that as the property sought to be recovered belonged to the county and could be brought only in the name of the county, as the law then stood; although the Court conceded that the Legislature might enable the State to sue and recover. Such laws have been passed by this Legislature chiefly through the exertions of Governor Tilden and Mr. O'Connor. But the suits will have to be commenced anew as if nothing had been done; and the law being no longer doubtful, their success depends entirely on getting sufficient evidence—not merely evidence that the frauds were committed by such and such individuals, but as to their subsequent disposition of their property to place it beyond the reach of the law. Without this last kind of evidence verdicts against the robbers would amount to nothing, and in this view the testimony of Ingersoll may be all important; for no man was more fully in the secrets of the Ring for a long time after its explosion and while its members were engaged in attempts to put away and conceal their property.

It is the intention of the Governor to prosecute those members of the Ring who have fled to foreign countries and taken their property with them as well as those who have not escaped. We infer this from a passage in the book or pamphlet which Mr. O'Connor published in the early part of the winter previous to the Civil Remedies acts and advocating their passage. One of the points he made was that foreign courts of justice would entertain the suits if brought by the State, but not if brought by the local authority. This passage is so pertinent to the present occasion that we insert it:—"Nearly all the chief wrongdoers," said Mr. O'Connor, "had withdrawn themselves, beyond the limits of our State, and, doubtless, had also carried with them their ill-gotten gains. It is evident that great difficulty must attend any attempt to establish before foreign courts the title of local boards or officers to maintain actions for these public moneys. If the right to the stolen funds were vested in the State by statute the remedy in all cases and in all courts and places would be plain and effectual. Besides, the State of New York would be more readily recognized in foreign countries as a suitor, and more fully respected than any corporate

or quasi corporate official body claiming to represent the interests of a local constituency." Mr. O'Connor was of the opinion that as the law stood at the time he wrote "Attachments against assets which have been transported to foreign climes and writs of arrest against persons who have fled to Belgium or Brittany" would be futile, but he believed that if the right to sue were vested in the State recovery of the money would be possible through foreign courts of justice.

The Martha Washington Tea Party.

The glories of the American Revolution are celebrated in various ways. In Boston they honor the memory of our fathers by throwing tea into the sea. In New York, last night, they fulfilled the same duty more agreeably by drinking it. The tea party and ball at the Academy of Music was a brilliant affair, and, as something of a novelty here, we give it special attention in our columns. De Quincy says that tea is the beverage of intellectual persons, and no one who had the pleasure of seeing the thirteen times thirteen young ladies who officiated at the tea tables could doubt this opinion. Pope also recognizes the intellectual inspiration of tea in his description of Hampton Court, when he exclaims:—"Here, then, great Anna, whom three realms obey, host sometimes counsel take—and sometimes tea. Thus showing that the term 'tea-party' now occasionally irreverently applied to old foggy British statesmen, was considered complimentary in the days of Queen Anne. The wisdom displayed by the one hundred and sixty-nine ladies last night was only rivaled by their patriotism, and that was only equalled by their loveliness. Teas of all kinds were provided—the Oolong, Hyson, Son-chong, Japanese, the green, the black, and we are told that English breakfast tea was as popular as any kind, evidently having lost the bitter flavor it possessed during the Revolution. The cup that cheers but not inebriates passed round, and its odor perfumed the air. Cambric tea, tansy tea and beef tea were, we understand, not admitted to the honors of the table.

If you had come after tea, as alphabetically you always must, you would have seen the tea party dissolve into a ball. It is impossible to tell which of the two was the more delightful. In the one was reproduced the manner in which General Washington used to take his supper at Mount Vernon, and the other represented the way in which the Father of his Country, accompanied by Martha and the family, used to wait upon the lawn. But the scene of dazzling beauty vanished with the night, and this morning all that remains of the tea party will be found in the leaves of the HERALD.

The Cardinalate.

The delegates from the Holy Father bearing the appointment of Cardinal McCloskey and the *beretta*, which signifies that honor, arrived in New York yesterday. They were met in the bay by the Committee of Reception, and Mr. Roncetti replied eloquently to the address of welcome, after which the distinguished visitors were escorted to the house of the Cardinal, where brief speeches were made by His Eminence and Mr. Charles O'Connor. Elsewhere we give the particulars of these interesting proceedings, with sketches of Mr. Roncetti, Dr. Ubaldo and Count Marfocelli. Some days will pass before the formal investiture of the new Cardinal, and it is not known what ceremonies will be adopted in the way of presenting the *beretta* to His Eminence. The whole question is so novel that we presume the authorities of the Catholic Church in New York will be compelled to make precedents instead of following them. It is still uncertain what will be done about the black horses. The committee of Irish Catholic gentlemen are still busily engaged in endeavoring to find a pair worthy in all respects to draw the coach of a prince of the Roman Church. In a few days, however, we presume the whole matter will be settled, and we shall see then the most extraordinary ceremonies ever seen in the Catholic Church in America.

The Result in Connecticut.

The full returns show a greater democratic triumph than was indicated by the news of Monday night. Ingersoll's plurality over Greene is 9,929, a gain of 2,747 since last year, when his plurality over Harrison was 6,782. The gain does not prove, however, that any republicans who voted against Ingersoll last year voted for him this year, because the republican vote has also increased, though not in so large a proportion. The total democratic vote is 53,784 this year and was 46,755 last year, showing a democratic gain of 7,029; while the total republican vote this year is 44,256 and was 39,793 last year, showing a republican gain of 4,463. The temperance vote, which was 4,960 last year, has fallen to 2,674, a difference which accounts for one-half of the republican gain. The increase in the aggregate vote of the State is due partly to the fact that no Congressmen were chosen last year, partly to a spirited canvass on both sides and partly to the bright weather on election day.

In accounting for the increase of the democratic majority we must recur to the topics most dwelt upon in the canvass on the democratic side. Of course the democratic leaders and newspapers knew what electioneering points were most likely to prove effective in that State, and if the election really hinged on those made most prominent the democratic victory is chiefly owing to the third term question. Certain it is that the two things one was always certain to meet in looking over the democratic newspapers of Connecticut from day to day during the canvass were the third term and Mr. Greene's hundred guns in honor of Grant's Louisiana policy. In the opening speech of the canvass made by General Hawley he found it necessary to answer certain questions addressed to him by the democratic Hartford Times as to whether he favored the third term, and all the democratic papers pronounced his answer unsatisfactory, because he failed to say that he would not vote for President Grant again if the Republican National Convention should nominate him. The ball thus set in motion was kept flying throughout the canvass. With the third term fear lurking in the minds of the citizens it was bad policy for the republicans to endorse Grant strongly in their platform and nominate "hundred-gun Greene" for their candidate. Those "hundred guns" were kept booming and reverberating throughout the canvass, doing infinite damage to the repub-

lican party. The democratic party made the issue third term or no third term, Grant or anti-Grant, and the event proves that it was an issue well selected to win.

The Memory of a Dream.

The cable informs us of an interesting celebration that took place on Saturday in the beautiful city of Trieste. A monument has been erected to the memory of the late Maximilian, Archduke of Austria and Emperor of Mexico. This monument was unveiled on Saturday in the presence of the Emperor, the Archdukes, the Austrian Ministers and an immense concourse of people. We are told that great enthusiasm was shown, that speeches were made eulogistic of Maximilian, and expressing the affection of the people of Trieste for the House of Austria. The Emperor was deeply moved, and he cordially thanked the people for their manifestation of loyalty. Trieste was the home of the Emperor Maximilian, and those who have visited that beautiful Illyrian capital will remember the Gothic Castle of Miramare, which juts into the sea. This was Maximilian's home. Here he spent the best part of his life. It was here he received the delegation from the Mexican Assembly of Notables, who offered him the crown of Mexico. Here he renounced solemnly all his right to the Austrian crown, and on the 14th of April, 1864, in the thirty-second year of his age, sailed in the Austrian frigate Novara, to enter upon the government of his new dominion. The story of that reign, of the French occupation, of his abandonment by Bazaine, of his gallant resolution not to be taken out of Mexico by French bayonets like a refugee, the treason of the adventurers who surrounded him, of his last gallant attempt to sustain his crown, of his imprisonment, his condemnation by a military council and his execution at Querétaro, on the 18th of June, 1867, in the thirty-fifth year of his age, form one of the most tragic chapters in the history of the nineteenth century. If anything would round this tragedy it would be the still sadder fate of his wife, the beautiful Carlota, sister of the Belgian King, who, while all was going badly with her lord, took that sad errand to France and Rome to entreat the interference of the Pontiff, whom she believed to be all-powerful with God and the French Emperor, who was then thought to be all-powerful on earth. The result of that errand was the loss of her reason, and since then she has lived in the splendid palace of Lachen, the object of the pity of mankind.

As princes go, Maximilian was a model gentleman, a soldier, a scholar and a statesman. He showed princely ambition in leaving his position as an Archduke of the Austrian Empire, high in the confidence and affection of the Emperor, with all the splendors of a noble court, to found a dynasty in Mexico. Whatever may have been the motives of Napoleon in supporting him we have always looked upon the part taken by Maximilian as the generous effort of a bold and gifted young man to add to the glory of his house and to be of some use to mankind. To us the occupation of Mexico by Maximilian was a political menace addressed by Napoleon to this Republic at a time when it was thought that disunion would destroy our power. The execution of Maximilian was regarded by many of our people as a just retribution for the part he took in what was practically a threat against the Union. But if any sovereign could have made Mexico a great nation it would have been Maximilian. His dream of founding a Latin empire on the shores of America had a swift and tragic ending, and with it forever passed away any hope of establishing an empire in North America. But the memory of Maximilian will always be respected by those Americans who honor personal virtue, courage, scholarship and high nobility of soul. He died like a gentleman and a king. There was nothing in his administration of the Mexican nation to dishonor either his manhood or his rank.

This dream of Mexican empire is revived by the story of the monument at Trieste and the gentle and solemn ceremonies that attended it. So far as our sympathies are concerned they go with the Emperor of Austria, who mourns the death of one of the most brilliant of his race, and one whose fate has already become a romance, and whose name will probably live more tenderly in the imagination of posterity than if he had been a successful conqueror or a great king.

A Confederate View of the Centennial.

We print this morning a letter to the editor of the Mobile Register from the pen of Raphael Semmes, the well-known officer of the Confederate Navy. In this letter Admiral Semmes comments upon the proposal of Alabama to take part in the Centennial. He recites the fact that he became a rebel, resigning his commission as an officer of the Navy to accept the service of the Southern States. He assures us that Alabama fought long and manfully; that "she was beaten in the contest by sheer force of numbers;" that, "after being beaten, she was spit upon with contumely and contempt." He recalls the fourteenth amendment, with its disfranchisement of certain Confederates, including Mr. Semmes. As a special grievance the Admiral has been insulted "by an infamous slander published on the floor of the Senate." Notwithstanding these grievances, his State has consented "to stand at this radical love feast side by side with certain sovereign States, whose equal she is, but who have branded her as described." He thinks that this would be a humiliation and degradation, a concession attended with dishonor. He assures us that he is anxious to have reconciliation with the people of the North. At the same time, until the stain is wiped out, the stain of political disfranchisement, no man of honor can, in his judgment, consent to any such humiliation.

The letter of Admiral Semmes will be read with painful impressions throughout the country. It appeals to a sentiment as absolute as that which inspired the Crusades. The editor of the Register, a Southern statesman of more eminence than Admiral Semmes, objects to his conclusions, and says that it would be far better for Alabama to stand shoulder to shoulder with the democracy in Pennsylvania than to quarrel with the Centennial and virtually insult Pennsylvania in answer to her invitation. We certainly agree with Mr. Forsyth in his comment upon the letter of the Admiral. Admiral Semmes is one of those unfortunate

gentlemen who had no reputation before the war and who has had none since, and like many of those who fought on both sides his principal function in peace has been to excite sympathy by showing a broken leg or a wounded arm or some offensive bruise, and appeal thereby to our sympathies. Ever since the close of the war we have had a large number of soldiers and sailors of this kind, who have limped up and down the Union, endeavoring to win, by exhibiting their wounds, applause they never gained by their valor. In the South the favorite theme of these gentlemen is to inveigh against the North as tyrannical, the Yankees as vulgar mudsills, the Union as an oppression, and to appeal to the memories of the Confederacy in the hope of revenge. Not content with making a fight that will live with the most meritorious struggles in history, not content with having stood by "the lost cause" until it was lost beyond all hope, they insist upon continuing by prejudice, animosity, hatred and bitterness the contest which should have ended with the last gun at Appomattox Court House. In the North we have had a feeling corresponding to this which is constantly appealing to us to overturn the Southern States and "punish rebellion." Both these feelings are unworthy of the North and the South and entirely so of an officer of the reputation of Admiral Semmes. The invitation which was extended by Pennsylvania to Alabama represents the friendliest feelings on the part of the former State. The North asks the South to meet at the Centennial in the most fraternal spirit. The Southern States have nothing to gain by remaining away and everything to lose. They lose their own self-respect, the opportunity of showing their intrinsic greatness, their powers of recuperation, their resources, their skill, their industry. Suppose France should have remained away from the Vienna Exhibition because Germany was permitted to sit side by side with her in the Industrial Palace. The result would have been that she would have become ridiculous in the eyes of Europe. She showed that, though punished by a cruel war, she had not exhausted those extraordinary resources which had made her so powerful in the past and which offer so brilliant a future. Let the South think of what France did at Vienna and profit by the example.

The Papacy and Republicanism.

There is a curious statement in the Paris Journal des Debats to the effect that under certain circumstances the Pope will take up his residence in the United States. It has long been a reproach to those who control the temporal affairs of the Catholic Church that it was not in sympathy with republican institutions. Americans, who were sensitive enough during the war, felt unkindly toward the Pope, because he alone, of European potentates, gave Jefferson Davis a quasi recognition as President of the Confederate States. Not long since His Holiness, in a public speech, spoke with unusual kindness of aristocrats, saying, if we quote him correctly, that Jesus Christ loved the aristocracy. In the Roman court all the royal forms have been preserved to the highest degree, and even now the imprisoned Pontiff insists upon the etiquette that prevails in the oldest palaces. In the republican experiments in France and Spain it was felt that the influence of the Church was against democracy. Consequently the impression has prevailed that the policy of the Roman Church is inconsistent with a republican form of government.

We think that however true this may have been in the past a new light begins to dawn on the Holy See. The rumor, elsewhere printed, in reference to the coming of the Pope, and the appointment of Cardinal McCloskey confirms this. We must frankly confess that there has been nothing in the republican experiments in Europe to justify any enthusiasm of democracy on the part of the popes. Generally the first step of the Continental republicans has been to shoot the priest and confiscate the revenues of the Church. Pius IX. would be what no one has ever supposed him if he would calmly bless and encourage the murderers of his faithful clergy. Furthermore, the republicans movement abroad has been often associated with socialism and infidelity and with attacks upon the ordinances and sacraments of Christianity. Consequently the hesitation of the Holy See in welcoming republicanism as a Christian form of government can easily be explained. But, on the other hand, His Holiness has seen in America the true expression of republicanism. He has seen that here, in a Protestant country, with the public sentiment of the people opposed to his Church, among the descendants of those Puritans who detested the whole Roman system as the abomination of all villanies, that by the operation of republican governments Catholicism is freer than in the most Catholic countries of the world. Naturally, then, His Holiness sees, if the Church can flourish without persecution in a Protestant government under republicanism, why not look to enlightened democracy as the only solution of the troubles that have now fallen upon the Church?

If our readers will remember a conversation published in the Herald between one of our correspondents and Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, they will recall a remarkable statement. The Bishop said that "in former encyclicals the faithful were required to pray for the peace and unity of all Christian princes," but in the last one Pope Pius commands that the prayers shall be for "the peace and unity of all Christian people," as though he lacked confidence in prayers for the rulers." Our readers will observe also that for the first time in the history of the Catholic Church has the high honor of cardinal been bestowed upon an American prelate. Those of us who follow the public speeches of His Holiness will not have failed to observe that whenever he speaks of America is with peculiar gratitude and affection. Consequently we see a drift of the Catholic Church toward republicanism, and we see to justice of the grounds upon which it is based. Protestant Germany, under an empire, persecutes the Church. Protestant America, under a republic, permits it to grow in perfect freedom. Catholic Italy, under a king, makes war upon the Holy See. Catholic France, under a president, is to-day a staunchest defender in Europe. Why, then, should not the Pope appeal from the sacerdotal system, from the kings and princes who have too often used its power for their own selfish purposes,

and rest his case with the people? For, after all, there is no Church more republican than the Catholic in the very expanse of its discipline. Before the altar all races and nationalities are alike. During the fierce antipathies which existed between the black and white man before the war the Catholic priest gave the sacrament to the master and the slave, without distinction of person. Where can we find a better illustration of that spirit of equality and fraternity which underlies the republican system? Why should not the Pope, by allying himself with the republican movement in modern times, make himself a terror to those kings who despise and annoy him, and give the republican movement an impulse which would in ten years overthrow every crown on the Continent? If he should really come to this country—which is hardly possible—it would be a step in the road to the independence of the Roman See. He understands at last, let us hope, that he can trust the people, that liberty means liberty in all things, and not liberty to obey. The alliance of the Roman Church with republicanism would lead to an extraordinary revolution in human affairs. It would be a singular ending of the drama which has long been acting on the political stage of Europe if the successor of St. Peter should avow himself a champion of republicanism, and should sustain by his infallible wisdom the political dogma that all men have been created free and equal.

Judge Roosevelt.

One more of the lingering memories of another time has just passed away in the person of Judge Roosevelt. Seventy-nine is not a very great age; neither did the face or figure so familiar for a generation to city people indicate in any peculiar degree the ravages of time; yet the contrasts with the present suggested by the merest memorandum of the events of his life act unconsciously on the mind in moving him further and further into the past, until we find ourselves almost fancying him a man of a century since. He lived in a time when gentlemen were candidates for Aldermen, a time of which the general public has little or no knowledge. He lived before the deluge of municipal democracy came down upon us with such fury as to sweep away from the public all the advantage of the possession of liberal laws; but the deluge was so active that his not remarkably long life stretched over to the time when the public began to be encouraged with the hope that the waters were likely to subside. In the earlier times we had healthier conceptions of republicanism and democracy. All were equal in politics; so that a man of honorable descent and aristocratic family was at least as good as a rough. But we got over that, and the time came when "equality" assumed its levelling point from the lowest grade, and when the endeavor to put a man of such class as the men with Knickerbocker names into office was resented as an attempt upon the reserved rights of "the honest masses"—the honest masses being in this case the name assumed by the swindling rogues, many of whom are now in prison or in exile. It seems, therefore, to give Judge Roosevelt an age much greater than that to which he really attained to remember that with his name and family associations he was once a foremost man in our local politics. No better wish can be indulged over the old Knickerbocker's coffin than that the time may be again upon us when men of equal social value and instructed talent, of equal uprightness and purity in their conceptions of the true meaning of democracy, may make themselves felt in the government of the city whose prosperity and welfare he so greatly desired.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bismarck says he "does not believe in a State God." Vice-President Henry Wilson has apartments at the Grand Central Hotel. Captain Edward Simpson, United States Navy, is staying at the Everett House. Mr. Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, is residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator Roscoe Conkling arrived in this city last evening and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Commodore Stephen R. Trenchard, United States Navy, is sojourning at the Brevoort House. Mr. Clayton MacMichael, of Philadelphia, is among the late arrivals at the Altmar Hotel. Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, has taken up his quarters at the Westminster Hotel. Mr. Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, formerly United States Minister to China, has arrived at the New York Hotel. Messrs. George W. Childs, Anthony J. Drexel and Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. J. H. Devereux, President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Brevet Major General George Stoneman, and Brevet Brigadier General Peter V. Hager, United States Army, are registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The house once occupied by James D'Armaghan, on the Quai d'Orléans, at Paris, has just been pulled down. Ambrose P. d., the surgeon, once lived in the same house. Postmaster General Jewell returned to Washington yesterday morning from his electioneering labors in Connecticut. He attributes the defeat of his party to lack of organization. A late act of Congress entitles General Sickles to retain his place on the retired list of the army, with the pay of a major general from the date of his resignation of the Spanish mission. Prince Albert is said to have asked the juvenile prince of Wales at a moment of interesting conversation "whether he would rather have a little sister or brother," and he to have answered that he would rather have a pony. Professor J. E. Nourse, of Washington; Rev. J. P. Thompson, Rev. N. H. Herrings, of the Greek church, of this city, and Rev. William P. Morgan will represent the American Geographical Society at the forthcoming Congress in Paris. Bonzetti, who wrote very rapidly, was reproached by a friend with abusing his own facility. He said, in answer, "There are authors who have to plant and raise flowers in their brain, but I find them already grown and only have to gather them." Viscount de Lousgill has investigated apothecaries' profits. He says that cost of selling water, sold for twenty-five cents, costs to make it one cent and a half, and that other profits generally are in the proportion. He proposes to tax sales of this kind. Outage Veresall, now at St. Petersburg, and the guest of the Geographical Society of this city, is a Tatar Homer. He is seventy years old and blind, and his rhapsodies are the only known relics of the ancient legends of the Ukrainians. It is to be hoped the society will have them written. Here is a versicle that was once attached to the column in the Place Vendôme when the statue of the first Napoleon stood on that monument:— Tiger standing there on high, If the blood that thou hast shed Were gathered here, thou might'st well fill glass, Drink, nor yet incline thy head.